FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 17, 1846. [NO. 1537.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—
50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.
—ALSO—
12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware, &c. which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Rocky Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

REAL ESTATE, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY order of Wm. R. Carman, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 8th of December next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

200 acres of Land on Quiminy Creek, with a new Saw and Grist Mill, also a good house suitable for a Summer Residence.

The Plantation known as the Roane place, adjoining the Carver and Grove Plantations, containing about 400 acres, one-third of which is cleared.

The Grove place, with 200 acres of Land suitable for cultivation, will be rented. Also six Negroes to be hired out. All the Farming Tools, a stock of Hogs, with Corn and Fodder, will be sold. The terms of sale will be liberal and made known at the sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Nov. 2, 1846. 36ts

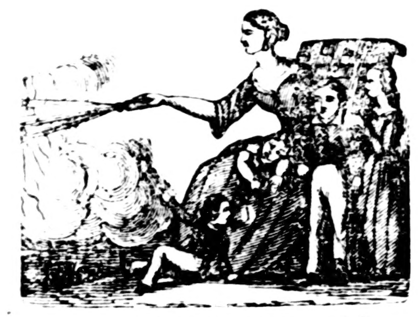
IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use would do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

WANTED.

50,000 LBS. TALLOW.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
31tf

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUDSON,
56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

5,000 LBS. PRIME BACON.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 3. 35tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Lains, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.
At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF **GOODS** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool;) Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Lains; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior;) Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all whom it may concern that Mr. Malcom Bethune is duly authorized to receive payments for me, and to receipt accordingly.

DUNCAN A. CAMPBELL.
November 3, 1846. 35-3wpd

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature, to pass an act for the relief of those persons in Stanly county, whose Deeds, Grants, &c. were *burned* in Montgomery Court House.

Also, an act altering the time of holding the Jury County Courts in Stanly county.

Oct. 1, 1846. 34-4w

SPLENDID CAPITALS!
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 28, 1846.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 15 of 200, 10 of 300, 400 of 150, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34-tdpd

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. [32-6w]

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The stock is entirely NEW; was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories; and will be sold very low for *Cash*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather; Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins; Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread; Sparables; Lasts; Pegs; Awls; Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods.

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $800 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the effects they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates postage paid to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.
Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34td

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Samuel Swindal, et al., *vs.* Sarah A. Swindal, et al.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33] Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Hats, fine and common; Wool do.; Boots & Shoes; large family Blankets; negro do.; 6-4 Tweeds, superior; 6-4 Wellington Cloth; Swedes and English Iron; Nails, cut and wrought; new style Bonnets; misses and children do.; Willow Baskets. Those in want of new style Goods, selected for wholesale and retail, will please call and see the Goods and hear the prices.

October 24, 1846. 35-1m

HENRIETTA. EVERGREEN.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds in hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their Circulars.

The Subscriber gives notice, that all business matters, as per annexed Circular, will have the strictest attention; and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for amendment and renewal of the Charter of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, to take effect on the expiration of the present Charter.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-4w

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 7th of NOVEMBER, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction the LOTS belonging to the Estate of Rebecca Moore, dec'd, viz:—

On Person street, the Lots on which O. Houston, G. W. McDonald, the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, E. W. Willkings, the Estate of W. Whitehead, the Estate of John Mullins, and Mrs. E. McIntyre, are tenants.

On Gillespie street, the Lots on which John Crow, T. C. Blake, G. Deming, A. Jessup, J. E. Patterson, D. Torrence, and the Town Commissioners, are tenants; and a vacant Lot on Bow street. The vacant Lot extending from the street leading past the Presbyterian Church to Halliday's line, about 93 feet front.

Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. MOORE, Executor
of Rebecca Moore.
Oct. 12 1846. 32ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 21st inst.

Nov. 2, 1846.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, at October Term, 1846, of Richmond County Court, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 23d of November next, at the late residence of the said Zachariah Dumas, fourteen or fifteen likely NEGROES, Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, and a variety of other articles. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security required.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ISHAM A. DUMAS, Adm'r.
Oct. 22, 1846. 35ts

JUST RECEIVED,

BURDER'S Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

May 30. E. J. HALE.

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

COUSIN SALLY DILLARD.

Some newspaper once remarked, that the capital story of our friend *Hamilton C. Jones*, Esq. (of Salisbury, N. C.) under the above title, ought to be published once a year. As it has been some time since it appeared in the Observer, we now give it, as we find it floating about in the papers:—

COUSIN SALLY DILLARD.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SCENE—*A Court of Justice in North Carolina.*

A beardless disciple of Themis arises and addresses the Court: "May it please your worships, and you gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I shall not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direful, marked and malicious an assault—a more wilful, violent, dangerous battery—and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom been your duty to pass upon—one so shocking to benevolent feelings—as this which took place over at Capt. Rice's in this county. But you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one said that he had heard the noise and did not see the fight, another that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck—and a third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops.—"I am very sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn."

So forward came the witness, a fat, chuffy-looking man, a "leetle" corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops.—"Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Capt. Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible."

Harris.—"Edzactly—(giving the lawyer a knowing wink, and at the same time clearing his throat)—Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately, but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well cousin Sally Dillard asked me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that Mose he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go."

Chops.—"In the name of common sense Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole? Do say what you know about the riot."

Witness.—"Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard—"

Chops.—"Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear anything about cousin Sally Dillard and your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's."

Witness.—"Well, I will sir, if you will let me."

Chops.—"Well sir—go on."

Witness.—"Well, Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go—"

Chops.—"There it is again! Witness, witness, please stop."

Witness.—"Well, sir, what do you want?"

Chops.—"We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?"

Witness.—"To be sure I do."

Chops.—"Well, you go on and tell it, and nothing else."

Witness.—"Well, Capt. Rice he gin a treat ——"

Chops.—"This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for a contempt; he seems to be trifling with the court."

Court.—"Witness, you are now before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Capt. Rice's."

Witness [alarmed.]—"Well, gentlemen, Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard ——"

Chops.—"I hope this witness may be ordered into custody."

Court [after deliberating.]—"Mr. Attorney, the court is of the opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed Mr. Harris with your story, but stick to the point."

Witness.—"Yes gentlemen: well, Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout'nt go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in her hip, and the big swamp was up; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well cousin Sally Dillard she asked me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose, he was the foreman of the crap and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsomever as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife and cousin Sally Dillard, and they came to the big swamp and it was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dillard and Mose like gentlefolks, they walked the log, but my wife, like a dratted fool, pulled up her coats and waded through—and that's *all I know about the fight.*"

DEPLORABLE PICTURE.*

Extract of a letter from county Roscommon, in Ireland, to a citizen of Washington, dated October 3d, 1846:

"Never had we such accounts to send as in this present year. Ireland is visited from north to south, from east to west, with a most direful famine; the poor are living in many parts on cabbages and salt, and many of them dying on the highroads, in the fields, and in the towns, of Irish cholera and various other complaints, in consequence of such food, and very many have not even much of that sort, bad as it is. The potatoes *in toto* perished; indeed, they are totally extinct in Ireland. I had myself two acres of the finest seed in the country and the most promising appearance, and in two nights the blight visited them and they were reduced to snuff. I will not get one stone of potatoes in the whole field. Such is the state all over the country—hundreds of acres rotted in twenty-four hours. The poor (that is, five-sixths of the whole population) are living as above on bad vegetables or Indian meal, to which there was in the beginning the greatest possible objection, but hunger and the want of better overcame every reluctance. For the last month there was no importation of Indian meal, and the people congregate in hundreds and thousands, break into mills and bakers' shops, and force away all the meal and bread they can lay hold of; the military and police are called out to protect the property of those persons, and in many places lives were lost; the unfortunate people fired at and stabbed by the military. Such is the awful and deplorable state of this your native country. God only knows when this awful and appalling state of things will cease. Life and property at stake.

"I am astonished that the Americans, mixed with Irish as they are, never manifested the least sympathy for us in our present deplorable condition, more especially as in India the Irish there entered into the matter very cordially, and made up a considerable sum in Calcutta, say £11,000, towards the relief of the poor Irish, which was remitted to Dublin, and they are still adding to it their contributions monthly—many, very many a poor man was relieved from the Calcutta fund. Strive to get up a similar fund and to assist us here, as the Indian meal, I am informed, is sold there for five shillings the hundred. I have two thousand paupers, who have not a morsel or means to purchase a stone of meal, crowding in on me weekly. I had to sell my cows, except one, to purchase food for them, only giving them one meal in the day to keep life in them."

An Indian Witness.—A correspondent of the Boston Chronotype, writing from Bangor, tells the following story of an Indian who was brought before the Court to testify in a trial for murder:—

When this child of the woods took the stand he was objected to on the ground that he did not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. Judge Shepley then commenced interrogating him. The examination was as follows:—

"Do you believe in God?"

"Ya-as."

"Do you believe in a future life?"

"I no starmony (understand) you."

"Do you believe if you die you shall live again?"

"O—h no!" said Peol Sustic, with a grin of astonishment, "o—h no—*me no live when me dead!*"

After some farther unsuccessful inquiries, Judge Shepley handed Peol over to Judge Tenney, who, being one of the modern Norridgewocks, was supposed to understand better how to examine an Indian. He proceeded thus:

"What becomes of bad Indians?"

"Me no starmony that."

"Don't you know some bad Indians who lie, steal, or get drunk?"

"No, *me* no steal."

"Don't you know some Indian who does steal?"

"No, me know no Indian steal—Y-as, ya-as, me *know Indian stealem squaw once.*"

"What become of Indian who stole squaw?"

"Wa-ll, I guess he bad fellow."

"Well, what become of bad Indian?"

"O, him go hell."

"What become of good Indian?"

"Him go Hebben. Sposem me good Indian me go Hebben, me bad Indian, go hell."

The examination was satisfactory as to his belief and Peol was admitted to testify in chief.

In the course of the examination, Mr. Attorney Gen. Moore wished to get at the exact number of houses in the neighborhood where the murder was committed. The witness did not give an answer to suit the interrogator, who continued pressing his inquiry. At length he folded his arms and leaning over the rail, asked with a curious gaze,

"You wantum know berry sartin?"

"Yes."

"*Berry* sartin?"

"Yes, *berry* sartin."

"Wa-ll, sposum you want to know BERRY sartin, *you better go up there and see!*"

The bar, officers and spectators were convulsed with laughter, and the Court with difficulty maintained its gravity.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Farming, like all other things, and perhaps more than other things, is in a revolution. We once knew as much about growing corn, potatoes, and grass, as our farming neighbors; but we have glanced at enough of the science in its modern improvements to feel that all we know is of very little worth, and that, in attempting to write about farming now, we are more likely to get laughed at than admired. But no matter. Farming has become a science. A scientific farmer knows little of *poor* land. All land is good to him, for it will produce well if only furnished with the proper ingredients. So land that would only produce a very poor crop has been made to produce a very large crop by spreading upon it one or two deficient ingredients. These ingredients, are, some of them, to be found in almost all substances—lime of oyster shells, ashes even of anthracite coal, charcoal dust, fish-bones, &c. Every thing is composed of ingredients which must be had for the reproduction of itself, and many other things. Fruit trees cease to bear often because they have exhausted the soil of one or two of the ingredients which compose their fruit. Give them but these, and they will at once return to production. A pear *tree* may grow in a soil which has not all the qualities necessary to constitute pears, and it can no more make pears without the necessary ingredients than the Israelites could make bricks without straw. One crop exhausts one set of ingredients, and another to some extent a different set; and so farmers learn the fact, without knowing the cause, perhaps, that the same crop should not be grown for successive years on the same land. Yet there is no difficulty in growing the same crop interminably, if only the exhausted ingredients are supplied.

A great deal has been learned about the mode and time of cutting and curing hay and grain. Grass, which, while lying out to be thoroughly dried, perhaps may get repeatedly wet, makes much better hay if with much less drying it is preserved with a bushel of salt to a ton. Salt is often cheaper than hay, so that the farmer makes a profit by putting it in, while the labor of curing is much diminished, and the good qualities of the hay much increased. Wheat cut in the milk has been found to weigh six or eight pounds a bushel more than when left to ripen to the usual time, and oats were still more increased in weight. So farmers have, perhaps, been suffering great loss for ages by cutting their grain at too late a stage of its progress.

The application of science to agriculture has developed wonders in the capabilities of the ground, which have lain from the creation unobserved. Men are astonished when they see what boundless blessings the Creator has spread thick around, and how slow the race has been in observing them. They have spent century after century in shedding each other's blood, in creating and spreading poisonous superstitions, and in every possible way destroying all that was good. Despising the blessings of creation and Providence, they have sought their happiness in the employments of fiends, and if the malice of men could but have had its way the race would long since have been extinct, and the earth would have rolled on to the end of its course, its treasures unexplored and useless.—Science shows us that the capacities of the earth have hardly begun to be developed, and the human family hardly begun to exist, either in numbers or individual enjoyment. Evidently no sort of conception has been formed in the minds of more than a very few of the swarming millions which this earth is capable of sustaining in luxurious plenty. Land and labor have been brought so ignorantly together that nothing almost has been the product. The meager stinted crops which have so poorly paid the labors of the farmer, have exhibited the measure of man's ignorance rather than of earth's barrenness. We are opening now upon an era when every field will be a scientific laboratory, most interesting in its operations to every noble feeling. The change will operate to compensate the farmers near the great markets for the competition they endure from the cheapness of Western land. In proportion as the quantity of crops is increased, the value of proximity to market is increased. If the crop of wheat were doubled per acre, the expense of transportation per acre would be doubled, and this would go to enhance the value of land near to market to the amount of the capital upon which this saving would pay the interest. But when we come to fruits and vegetables, which decay rapidly, or are injured by much travelling, or are of great bulk compared with their value, then we have another element of value for land near to market.

The Mexicans, it is said, catch a runaway soldier by throwing a lasso.

Exchange paper.

Very similar to the manner in which old bachelors are taken. The are caught with a *lass, oh!*—*Lynn News.*

New York Joke.—Messrs. Slamm and Greely, it seems, had a bet on the State election. The Tribune gives the following as the correspondence on the subject:

"ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4th.

Dear Greely—
Boots.
Yours, L. D. SLAMM.
($5 enclosed.)"

Result of Industry.—The Hon. John Young, the newly elected Governor of the Empire State, was in early life thrown upon his own resources, his parents being in very moderate pecuniary circumstances. He went to work, qualified himself for a teacher in a common country school, was subsequently a member of the legislature, then a member of Congress, and is now the Governor elect of the largest and most powerful State in our great confederacy. This is a bright example, worthy of emulation by the poorest young men in the nation.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 2d inst

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The steam-ship Galveston arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, having left the former place on the 29th, and the latter on the 30th ult.

The Galveston News of the 30th furnishes some intelligence, which we subjoin.

"From Col. Davis, we learn that the Mexicans have totally evacuated the whole country this side of San Louis Potosi. The information has been derived from so many sources that there is now no doubt of this fact. They left behind some forty dragoons to destroy the fortifications that had been constructed at Los Muertos, a naturally strong and difficult pass on the road to Saltillo, and about five or six miles beyond the Rinconada. They have also dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army, and which they could not take away.

Thus there is now *nothing* left for Gen. Taylor to conquer, *but* a barren region of rugged mountains *and thirsty* plains, affording neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of men or beast, over a distance of two or three hundred miles to San Luis Potosi. If, as has been said, Gen. Taylor has orders to march upon San Louis Potosi, so as to reach that city by the end of November, the question arises *how* he is to traverse such a country, as he will have to do, by a forced march at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per day? The only water on this route is in the Mexican tanks, which will doubtless be all broken up as the enemy retires.

To carry water sufficient, to save his army and teams from suffering, would probably require more horses, mules and oxen, than are now in the army, all of which are required for the transportation of the necessary stores and munitions. In making this retreat, the enemy have doubtless adopted a wise policy, leaving behind them a far more formidable enemy for Gen. Taylor to encounter (viz: this march) than he could ever find in their own arms and fortified towns.

This policy has unquestionably been dictated by the sagacity of Santa Anna. It is stated, on good authority, that he had sent orders to Ampudia to evacuate Monterey, and all other places this side of the mountains, but that those orders were not received till after the battle.

After leaving the troops necessary to garrison Monterey, Saltillo and the other towns, Gen. Taylor will only have an army of about 5000 men, with which to penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country, and far beyond the reach of any reserve upon which he might fall back for support in case of necessity. Such, we believe, is a correct account of the present position and prospects of our army, as derived from good authority. Gen. Ampudia has been superseded in command, but the name of his successor is not remembered.

Santa Anna proceeds to San Louis Potosi, where he will halt, and concentrate the whole of the Mexican forces. Instructions have been forwarded to the General commanding the Army of the North to make no further resistance at Saltillo, but to fall back upon San Luis Potosi.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The intelligence from the Army, (says the Richmond Whig,) is full of interest. It seems now to be certain that Santa Anna, (Mr. Polk's *protege*,) is about to take command, in person, of the Mexican forces, and that he has determined to change the whole plan of the campaign—to withdraw his forces some two hundred miles into the interior, leaving Saltillo and the mountain passes to that city undefended—relying upon the exhausting effects of a march through a Desert, unsupplied with provisions and water, as a more efficient agent to cripple, if not to destroy the invading force, than armed battalions and fortified cities. If the information contained in letters from the camp is to be depended upon, Gen. Taylor is fully apprized of the formidable (if not insurmountable) difficulties which he must encounter, in attempting to reach the city of Mexico by the way of Saltillo, and will await at Monterey further orders before he attempts the perilous undertaking—the difficulties of which, if they be not greatly exaggerated, will subject his troops to privations, dissimilar in character, but scarcely less fatal to discipline and to life than those under the influence of which Napoleon's great army melted like frost-work on its retreat from Moscow. We invite attention to the following remarks, copied from a letter written by "an officer of rank and experience," which we find in the New Orleans Picayune. He says:

"There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike and have an abundant supply of munitions of war. Our battles with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abhorrence, and has united all classes in determined resistance against us. The battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey were battles with their *frontier* Army. From this place onward, if we have to march on further in this direction, we shall meet their *home* Army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldiery. So far I consider we have not injured their nation, but done it a *service*, by defeating their old officers, thus causing their Army to be placed under the direction of younger, more ambitious, braver and more accomplished generals. In fact, so far from the war being ended, it has just commenced. Our position is critical. Our supplies, at Camargo, 180 miles distant, must be wagoned to this place. This long line has no protection. The rancheros troops, numbering near 2500, are behind us as guerillas, and if they choose to act, our trains must be cut off. Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are inadequate to our wants, except in beef, for any length of time. Our Army, or the effective part of it, is too diminutive to meet a strong force. It is weak, physically, for it has now been in campaign over thirteen months, with scanty clothing and much hardship and exposure. The volunteers are numerous, but, with the exception of those regiments commanded by late officers of the Army, without discipline. I suppose our whole Army will muster, when all arrive from below, 9000 men for duty, and we hear the Mexicans have one on the advance to meet us of 20,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every officer of the Army, that we have done wrong and committed an irreparable error in leaving the Rio Grande to march in this direction. To end this war a more vital blow must be struck nearer the Mexican capital; and that is, Vera Cruz should be taken by the way of Alverado. We are now over 700 miles from the city of Mexico, with a vast desert to traverse. In a word, to make peace economically with Mexico, some things must be undone, and our Government must commence again. Discharge the volunteers and raise your regular force to 30 or 50,000 men. We have the fullest expectation of the most active guerilla war against us. Move where we will, the mountains and passes afford every facility to carry it on successfully and most disastrously for us. Our Army, as now situated, can only be compared to the French in Spain, when Joseph was driven out."

Texas Regiments and Texans.—Both the Texas mounted regiments have been disbanded. Their term of enlistment expired some time previous to the battle at Monterey, but they were induced to remain in service until Gen. Taylor had gained possession of the place. Texas has now no troops in the field. Governor Henderson (now at Monterey) has issued an order for the raising of a new Texan regiment, to serve during the war. A large number of the men belonging to the disbanded regiments will re-enlist.

Matamoras Flag, 14th ult.

From the Camp at Monterey.—Last evening the War Department received despatches from General Taylor. They were written on the 6th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of October. But the detailed official letters on the operations before Monterey did not accompany them—much delay having occurred in making out complete returns from the various subordinate commanders of the army. The despatches which were received last evening are brief and comparatively unimportant in their character.—*Union, Nov. 11.*

No more volunteers wanted.—Mr. Marcy, in reply to an offer of volunteers from Delaware, says:

It is not contemplated to make any further call on the Executive of your State for any volunteer or militia force, with a view to the existing war with Mexico. A sufficient amount of force for the prosecution of that war has, it is believed, been already called into service.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following regulation has been established by the War Department:

War Department, November 3, 1846.

With a view to expediting the recruiting service, the officers on that duty are hereby authorized to allow to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, two dollars for each able-bodied man that he may bring to the rendezvous, and who shall be accepted for the public service.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.
W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adj't Gen.

The Sufferings of the Soldiers.—A volunteer in the Kentucky regiment (Robert Hardin) writing to his father, after the battle of Monterey, gives an account of the three days' fighting. He says:

On Monday night, the Mexicans were in high spirits. They had lost but few men. All night they threw up sky rockets. At night the firing ceased. The left wing of the Kentucky regiment, to which I am attached, were marched into the fort taken by us, to hold it during the night. As we moved in, we were in point blank shot of one battery, and raked on our right by another. They both belched fire the whole time we were marching in a distance of one mile. Such a night as I spent that night, I hope never to spend again. We had eaten nothing since day light. We had no shelter—no food—no fire. We laid down in the mire and blood, among dead men and horses, and a cold rain fell on us all night. I had no coat on, having gone into the fight in my shirt sleeves.

I never heard balls whistle before. Two cannon balls passed within two feet of me, and many more within a short distance. As we left the fort on Tuesday evening, which we had been holding as stated before through Monday night, we were ordered to scatter, as the best means of protection against the two batteries which raked our line. I had got away from the company about 50 yards to myself, when a whole load of grape shot were discharged at me alone. I heard the shot, and stooped in the bushes, when on both sides and above me the shot fell like hail. We lost three of our men with these fires this morning.

The dead were awful sights to look upon—some shot with cannon balls, and some with small shot—some with their heads shot off—some with their legs off—some with their bowels scattered on the ground. We had no time until yesterday, to bury the dead. The heavens were full of carrion birds, and the air with stench. I have not time to write at large—am in fine health, unhurt, without a scratch, for which I am truly thankful.

The Rancheros.—These constitute a principal portion of the Mexican Army. Rowan Hardin, of Kentucky, (who is in the Army in Mexico,) writes to his father as follows—

The Rancheros are the people who live on farms. They are poor soldiers. By the laws of their government they are not allowed to have arms at home, and consequently do not understand the use of them. These people are not cowardly, but unskilled in the use of arms and without confidence in their rulers. Gen. Taylor esteems them a brave people; but they are not effective in battle because of their ignorance of the use of arms. Their defeat by Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, with such odds in their favor, has destroyed all confidence in themselves and they fight with no other expectation than to be whipped; but let this war last twelve months longer, and rest assured, they will prove an enemy no longer to be despised.

Compliment to Gen. Taylor.—The citizens of Jefferson county, Kentucky, where Gen. Taylor was reared and educated, have caused a massive silver pitcher to be executed as a present to him.

It is stated in the Washington Union that Gen. La Vega and other Mexican officers, taken prisoners in May last, have been exchanged for Capt. Carpender and the crew of the brig Truxton. Orders have been consequently issued by Gen. Scott for the release of Gen. La Vega & his officers.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We learn from conversation with the editors of the Commercial Times that they are in the possession of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 7th of October. This is a week later than any former letters or papers which have been received here from that city to our knowledge. The letter came by way of Pensacola and was probably brought by the Relief, which arrived at Pensacola on the 30th ult., in nineteen days passage. The purport of the letter was kindly communicated to us by the editors of the Times, and we deem it important.

The news of the capitulation of Monterey had been received by the Government of Mexico, and was known to the people of the city. It does not appear to have shocked the public mind to the extent one might have anticipated. On the contrary, its effect was rather to aggravate the bad passions already aroused against the United States.

Santa Anna had just arrived at San Luis Potosi when the courier from Monterey passed through that city on the way to Mexico. We have already mentioned that he left Mexico on the 28th of September with only $27,000, instead of the two millions which he endeavored to raise upon the security of the church. Notwithstanding this, it will surprise the reader to learn that the people of Mexico have such faith in themselves and their chief, that they are entirely confident of his ability to rally round him and equip an army which will inevitably defeat any force we can send against them. Nothing can display in a more glaring light the national weakness—an overweening vanity and self-esteem which no reverses can overcome. The letter received by the Times expresses this confidence of success in the most unreserved and natural manner possible. We hardly need add that it is from a Mexican source, and we presume it may be considered a fair indication of the national spirit.

"Forewarned is to be forearmed." It is a great point in our struggle with Mexico to know the extent of the malice and bitterness of feeling entertained towards us by our foe. Dreading our power of retaliation, her military leaders have kept in partial subjection the cruel instincts of the race. Let success once crown their efforts, and we may look for a renewal of the massacres which marked every Mexican victory in the struggle with Texas. Fervently do we trust that no partial advantages may ever put it in the power of the Mexicans to obtain the revenge they seek. There is already enough of exasperation.

It is not to be denied that the unconquerable self-esteem of the Mexicans is an element of national character which gives prowess to her soldiers. Every step in the progress of the war increases the respect which we should feel for their military qualities. We sincerely hope that we have now been taught to avoid the fatal error of despising our foe. With no diminution of confidence in our ability to beat them whenever and wherever we may meet them in a fair field, no matter what the odds against us may be, in mere numbers, we would have the Government put forth its might with such prudence and deliberation and energy, that the next blow which falls upon our enemy may be an overwhelming and crushing one, from which recovery may seem hopeless even to a Mexican.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 8.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SQUADRON.

Second attempt upon Alvarado—Expedition against Tobasco.

We were so fortunate as to receive yesterday, by a pilot boat which touched at the Balize, advices from the squadron in the Gulf down to the 27th of October. The accounts are very interesting, but we regret to say are not favorable to the success of our arms. On the 15th October a second attempt was made by Com. Connor upon Alvarado. In consequence of the grounding of one of the vessels which had three others in tow, the Commodore found himself most reluctantly compelled to abandon the enterprise. We cannot give an adequate representation of the disappointment of men and officers engaged in the affair. They suffered no loss, but from unavoidable accidents, from the force of circumstances beyond their power to control, they could not get into action with their enemy at close quarters as they desired.

The gallant old Commodore was the most chagrined of all. He took the command of the expedition in person, upon the steamer Vixen. His vessel succeeded in getting across the bar and reaching the desired position, where she stood the brunt of the fire of the Mexican battery of twelve guns, till the McLane got aground, and it would have been foolhardiness to persist in the enterprise. Com. Connor stood all the while upon the wheel-house of the Vixen, calm and unruffled, while the shot flew around him. One ball, striking short of the schooner, dashed the water over his person, filling his face and eyes. Unmoved, he wiped the water from his face, and, solicitous only for others, inquired if any one was hurt. His bearing is described to us as everything that we could have wished. Perfectly unruffled, he would not expose to useless hazard his command, after it became evident that from accident the enterprise must fail. His officers and men, however, were rendered half frantic by the order to withdraw. There was nothing so rash and desperate that they would not have performed it, rather than have obeyed the summons to desist.

On the night of the 16th, the three steamers, cutter Forward, schooners Bonita, Reefer and Nonata, under command of Com. Perry, left Anton Lizardo for an attack on Tobasco. On the morning of the 17th, the Mississippi made a prize of the American bark Coosa, Capt. Hickling, off Alvarado river, and sent her in to this place upon suspicion of her being about to land her cargo on the Mexican coast. This vessel was cleared from New Orleans on the 3d inst. for Havana, by Messrs. Wylie & Egana, with 1600 bales of cotton, put up in 200 pound bales, and there appears good reason to suppose that it was intended for Mexico. She will sail for New Orleans on the 27th, in charge of Passed Midshipman Barrett.

Another prize, the Yucatan schooner "El Telegrafo," arrived from the Tobasco expedition on the 23d, and reports the fleet standing off the land waiting for weather to go into the river.

Don Thomas Marin, one of the most accomplished officers in the Mexican Navy, commanded the fortifications of Alvarado. The paper containing his report of the attack has been accidentally mislaid, or we would give the whole of it; but it is in the usual style of Mexican reports. He declares that he is ready for us again at any moment, and this probably is true. The Commodore, from his position in advance on the Vixen, discovered another Mexican work half a mile further up the river, or lagoon as it may more properly be called, where three guns were mounted in battery, and supported by a gun-brig and two gun-boats, serving as water batteries. Perhaps it was the discovery of these additional means of defence which influenced the Commodore not to persist in his attack without the support of more of his force. In the report of Senor Marin the loss of the Mexicans is not mentioned, but he speaks of the loss of one Mexican officer who was not on duty, but in the streets of the town half a mile back of the fort. He was a captain in the Army and was struck by a shell from the Mississippi, and we need not say was almost annihilated. Another shell from the Mississippi set the Mexican colors on fire in the fort, but they were speedily replaced.

That we should have escaped from this enterprise without any loss appears almost miraculous, so thickly flew the shot. It struck all around the boats, it ricochetted over them, and one shot struck an oar blade. Had grape-shot been thrown, we should undoubtedly have had a lamentable loss of life to record.

The attack was a subject of remark among the officers of the foreign vessels on that station. So far as is known, they look upon the issue as unfortunate, but as in no way disgraceful to our arms. They fully appreciated the difficulties we had to encounter and were not surprised by the result. It is idle to deny, however, that the result will disappoint the country, and we might be ready to join in lamentations over it were we not assured that the Commodore by no means despairs of succeeding in his purpose, multifarious as are the difficulties he will have to encounter. The natural defences of Alvarado are of a character the most formidable, and in every attempt which may be made our vessels must incur great hazards quite independent of the artificial defences of the river.

Upon the Tobasco expedition Com. Perry has taken with him about 400 officers and men from the Cumberland and Raritan as auxiliaries. With this expedition have gone, too, almost all the marines in the squadron. The Commodore has done every thing to insure its success.

We have some notices of the state of the defences of San Juan de Ulloa. There is nothing very new about them, but they confirm all that we have before said of the almost impregnable strength of that second Gibraltar. There are 204 guns mounted, of heavy calibre, and a reinforcement of 800 artillerists, principally French, has recently been added to the garrison. Speaking of the strength of the fortress, the English commanding officer on that station recently remarked that England and the United States together had not ships enough at all to take it.—*Picayune.*

From the Picayune of same date.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence given in another column from the Gulf squadron, we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d of October. The intelligence is interesting and important.

In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up everything for the support of the war. It is not too much to say that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all that we read—whether in editorial remarks or the military addresses with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is, "War to the knife." But this shows the surface of affairs only. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is by no means so united as the crisis in her affairs would seem to demand.

The news of the arrival of Santa Anna at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October.

His letter to the Secretary of War announcing his arrival, speaks of the enthusiasm with which he was received by the authorities and people.

One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually by seizing upon a *conducta* of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. The accounts we give of this great financial stroke, we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Californias. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to Santa Anna's plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believe it was served by French officers. * * * * * I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna, the *Diario* breaks forth: "May heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of this illustrious child of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now for the first time learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Marin, intended for Gen. Taylor at Monterey. Among the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the Government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to Gen. Taylor, revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated Washington, Sept. 2d, and though our account of the contents of the letter will be an old story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain Gen. Taylor's opinion, rather than to dictate a line of proceedings for him. He is told what the Government has thought of doing, and asked what he thinks about it. The Government refers to him for information upon various points—as to the difficulties of his own advance—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kindred topics. The letter pursues its inquiries in the most respectful terms, deferring it to the better judgment of Gen. Taylor; but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other general particulars. The letter of Gen. Ampudia covering Mr. Marcy's despatch, contains a singular paragraph, if, in our haste, we rightly apprehend it. It is to the following effect: "Every moment which passes, confirms my idea of the immense advantages which we have gained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertains great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American blood flowed with such profusion *that from the Generals of the enemy came the suggestion of an armistice of eight weeks*, which disarms, as it were, a great part of his regular troops."

Since writing the above we have seen another positive assertion made on the authority of Ampudia that *the idea of the armistice was suggested by American officers*, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them *because* the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The Mexican accounts of the battles of Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obstinacy and gallantry of the defence. The movements of General Worth on the West side of the town are described as very brilliant. One fort taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been re-taken three several times—once by Gen. Mejia at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time 300 Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declared that Gen. Worth was killed. From Saltillo Gen. Ampudia wrote to his government demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen'l Taylor presented himself at Monterey. This humble letter does not save him from the letter writers. They charge him with the grossest cowardice and incompetency. Almost all their accounts say that they refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag and then they boast ostentatiously that the Americans did in fact salute their flag. Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further advance of Gen. Taylor.

The Mexican papers are full of the orders of Gen. Salas, made through his secretaries, providing resources for the war.

The Mexican papers give accounts of several outbreaks in the capital, the excitement being allayed with difficulty. Two members of the Cabinet had resigned.

The Mexican War.—We really fear that the *whole* truth is yet to be told about the American loss at Monterey. It has generally been supposed to be, in killed and wounded, about 500; but we have seen a letter addressed to a gentleman in this place, from Tennessee, which contains the following passage:

"I have just received a letter from Monterey. The 'Harrison Guard,' Capt. Forster's Company, numbering 100 men, were all killed but the Captain and *two* men. I lost myself, two sons, aged 18 and 19. Five hundred Tennesseeans and Mississippians alone, were killed, of whom 21 were officers. Twelve officers of the Regular Army, were also killed."

The afflicted father adds—"God knows the hearts of all men, but depend upon it, there is something rotten about this whole Mexican War. I have lost my children, but I love my country; but there is something wrong, and time will show it."

Raleigh Register.

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness!—The last "Standard" is melancholy and lachrymose enough, even for a man with the *hypo.* The result of the New York and other Elections, has completely unmanned the Editor. We really pity him, for it has been our fate so often to encounter similar reverses, that we know exactly how he feels. By the way, when under our great defeat in 1844, we endeavored to express our mortification at the result, the "Standard" spoke of the Register as "looking sickly." We can now sincerely return the compliment, for a more *pale, bilious* and *interesting* sheet, than the last number of that paper, we have not seen.

Raleigh Register.

Fact vs. Assertion.—The "Standard" has been asserting for some time, that the Whigs and Abolitionists of the North have formed a league of Union. In the late New York Election, the Whigs carried the State by an immense popular majority: and, yet, they voted down by a still greater majority, a proposition *to admit Negroes to vote!* Will the "Standard" explain how this could have happened, if the Whigs are Abolitionists?—*Ib.*

Patronizing Genius.—A young and gifted scholar has been delivering lectures on Shakspeare's plays in the British provinces. At Tunbridge Wells he had one auditor in the morning and three in the evening. Tom Thumb was in the town the same day and had 1500 visitors. There appears to have been a striking sympathy between the minds of the spectators and the physical proportions of their object.

Rev. Mr. Niles, of Lowell, had his pocket picked at the East Boston ferry, a few days since, of six new sermons, which he had never preached! We hope the rogue read them and profited by their teachings.

FOREIGN.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday, bringing dates from London and Liverpool to the 20th ult.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of October, and the receipt of her news caused an advance in the prices of cotton and breadstuffs, which were maintained with firmness up to the time of the sailing of the Britannia.

The distress in Ireland is increasing in severity. Food riots and agrarian outrages have occurred in various towns.

Meetings have been held in Manchester and other towns for petitioning the Government to open the ports for the free admission of foreign grain.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continues very dull. In several places short time is adopted.

The quarterly return of the revenue shows an increase on the quarter of about half a million sterling.

Money is plenty in London at 3 per ct.

The prices of iron are fully maintained.

Another revolutionary movement has occurred in Switzerland, which met with success.

In France great complaints are made of the scarcity of food and the distress of the peasantry.

In Portugal there is a political and financial crisis.

The marriage of the Queen of Spain to her cousin Prince Don Francisco d'Assis, and of her sister the Infanta Louisa Fernanda to the Duke de Montpensier, youngest son of the King of the French, took place, according to appointment, on the 10th ultimo—the treaty of Utrecht and the protest of the British Government to the contrary notwithstanding. The British Ambassador, Mr. Bulwer, has not withdrawn from Madrid, as was reported. A royal decree was issued on the day of the marriage, conferring on the Queen's consort the honorary title of King and the honors of Majesty. Mr. Bulwer was not present at the marriage ceremony, but he was present at a brilliant levee which was given on the following day at the Palace.

The steamer Great Britain still remained aground in Dundrum Bay, with ten or twelve feet water in her hold. She had moved about one hundred yards nearer to the shore. Hopes were still entertained of getting her off.

The Cotton Market.—The European Times says: "Sales to a large extent have been made, amounting to upwards of 150,000 bales. Of this speculators have taken no less than 61,000, and exporters 3,900, leaving for consumption 85,100. Prices during the week ending October 9 were an eighth higher for American and Surats, and continued firm until the arrival of the Cambria on the 14th. Her advices confirming the previous discouraging accounts, representing the failure of the cotton crop in the United States, had an immediate effect upon the market. The trade on that day was greatly excited. There was a great deal of speculative buying and the market attained a further rise in prices, which has been maintained ever since, and at which it closed yesterday with great firmness. Meantime the spinners are loud in their complaints; they have not obtained any advance in the price of yarn, and must therefore, at the present rates, spin cotton to a loss. Several mill owners have signified their intention to reduce wages, or work short time.

Ireland.—Ireland continues in a most unquiet and alarming state; poverty, famine, disease, and rebellion make up the story respecting the state of the Irish people. On the other hand, the Government seems to be exerting itself to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, by furnishing them employment in erecting public works, and by calling on the magistrates and others to provide work for the laboring poor. It is reported that at Cork the Government will immediately commence the erection of large coal stores, wharves &c., capable of containing 20,000 to 30,000 tons of coals, and that they also intend to construct foundries, &c. for repairing and fitting her Majesty's steamers.

Scotland.—We have now to add to Ireland, Scotland, as a place where people are suffering for bread. In the Highlands immense destitution is said to exist, and the poor are reduced to a state of great physical suffering.

The French presses are discussing the course of our Government in taking possession of Caledonia, and express much surprise that Great Britain regards so quietly this movement, which will effect a revolution in the balance of power on the Pacific, while they indulge feelings of hostility to the marriage of a French Prince to a Spanish Princess.

ABOLITIONISM AND THE "STANDARD."

The Editor of the "Standard," in his paper of the 28th ultimo, made the following alarming Proclamation:

"We shall have some *startling* disclosure to make next week, in relation to the connection existing at the North between the Whigs and Abolitionists."

We must confess, that when we read this "startling" annunciation, we felt considerable concern to know what these alarming "disclosures" could be; and we waited with anxiety for the "next week" to arrive, which was to put us in possession of the facts, establishing such an unnatural and strange "connection." In due course of time, "next week" arrived, when lo! and behold! this monstrous "mountain in labor, brought forth a mouse." For, instead of finding any new developments, in relation to these "startling disclosures," it was the miserable twattle over again, which Father Ritchie, of the "Union," at Washington, has been harping on, ever since the tide of popular opinion at the North, turned against the Administration. While the majority in the States of New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, &c. remained firm in their adherence to the Loco Focos, they were all clever fellows, and the very pink of patriotism: but as soon as the thunder tones of their reprobation fell upon the ears of these devoted and immaculate "friends of the Union," then they denounce these States as bent on the destruction of the Union, and a great cry is made about a wicked alliance between the Whigs and Abolitionists. Truly, if these things be so—if the Whigs have gained their recent victories in the North, by an alliance with the Abolitionists, what a power of them must there have been in the Loco Foco ranks!! for we find, that the Abolitionists proper, have, as usual, run candidates of their own, and they have received as large a vote as usual. So the "Standard" has been content to be "connected" with them for a long time, and would never have made those "startling disclosures," if they had remained the willing dupes of the Polk and Dallas frauds and impositions.

But, the "Standard" asks—"How would the Whig people of North Carolina relish a connection with such men as *Garrison* and *John P. Hale?*" Now, we will hazard the assertion, that Garrison *never* voted for a Whig candidate for any office, when there was an avowed Abolition candidate in nomination; and so far from there being any connection between him and the Whigs, he has always labored with might and main, for the *defeat* of the Whig candidate, and the success of his favorite. And as it respects Hale, we will just call the attention of the Editor of the "Standard" to the following extract, from his own paper, of the 30th September last. In speaking of the Whig U. S. Senators whose terms expire in 1846, he says—"Successors have been elected to *Evans*, of Maine, *Cilley*, of New Hampshire, and *Barrow*, of Louisiana. The gentlemen elected, are *Jas. W. Bradbury, JOHN P. HALE,* and *Solomon W. Downs,* ALL DEMOCRATS." Now, then, according to *his own* showing, there is no "connection" between the Whigs and John P. Hale, unless the Whigs are "connected" with the "Democrats," which, we presume, he will not agree to admit.

But the last "Standard" says—"What are the facts—what the signs of the times? Is 1844 forgotten?" We thank thee, Jew, for that word. "Is 1844 forgotten?" No, verily! The deep and damning stain of intrigue and alliance, formed between Jas. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, and his "Democratic" allies, the supporters of James K. Polk, is not, and never will be forgotten! What! can the Editor of the "Standard" have the unblushing effrontery to talk of Whig and Abolition alliance, in the face of these notorious truths, of but a short two years' occurrence? Let him hide his head in very shame and confusion, at this attempt to palm upon a reading and intelligent people, such a perversion of notorious and recent facts. That the Abolitionists of the North were wheedled and coaxed into the support of Polk and Dallas—and that Birney, the Abolition candidate, gave all the weight of his influence to their success, are "*facts*" which, we think, even the "Standard" will not have the temerity to deny.

We would advise the Editor to drop this "scare-crow;" for the "Whig *people* of N. Carolina" are too well informed to be misled by such untruthful representations; and let him return to his eulogies of McKay and the Tariff of '46, and to the ladling out *soft* soap to Polk and E[illegible].

Ral. Register.

Launch.—We notice in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of the 7th the launch of a new schr. from the ship yard of Messrs. [illegible] and Burton; she is to be called the M. *F. Lutterloh,* after the sister of E. J. Lutterloh, Esq. one of the most enterprising young Merchants of our port, who owns a share of the schr. She is 100 feet in length, 25½ feet beam, and 9½ feet [illegible] and will carry about 2000 Bbls.

Wilmington Commercial.

We are informed that the Governor has been notified of the death of T. L. Hutchison, Senator elect from Mecklenburg and Union Counties, and has ordered a new Election on the 25th of November inst. An Election for a Member of the House of Commons, has been also ordered in the County of Caswell, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. K. Lea, Esq. on next Friday.—*Raleigh Register.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 17.

Brandy, peach,	35	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	25 a 35
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 1[illegible]	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Sugar, brown,	8 a [illegible]
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt, bu.	[illegible]
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	[illegible]
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	90 a [illegible]
Feathers,	25 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a [illegible]
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	[illegible]
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a [illegible]
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ a [illegible]
Cotton Yarns, 5 a 10,			[illegible]

REMARKS.—No change in our market. Cotton 8½ to 9; Flour 5½ to 6; Corn 55 to 60; Oats scarce, at 30 to 35; Wheat 90 to $1.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine is firm at 3 10, large sales. Spirits 47. Tar 2 30, only 50 bbls. arrived. Timber market not very active, millers only buying for immediate use; sales at 5 50, 6 00, 6 50, 7 50 & 8 00. Arrivals moderate. Small sales of [illegible] Lumber at 9 to 9 50 for Flooring, 6 50 for W. O. and 4 50 for Scantling. A cargo of Corn sold at 80 to 85. Bacon abundant and dull at 8 cts for hog round. Lard plenty at 8½ to 9. Fayetteville Flour 6 25, 6 50, and 6 75. Hay 52 to 65.

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 10.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8½ to [illegible] Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 4 50 to 5 [illegible] Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton rose ¼ to ½ after the arrival of the Steamer, but has since fallen back. Sales of Corn very large for export at 78. Flour 5 87 to 6.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10¼. Flour 5 75 to 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 216,525 bales, against 311,584 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Schrs. Providence from Bath, Me.; Mary Eliza from Onslow; Brigs Narragansett from Charleston, Nancy Pratt from Havana, Baltic from Guadaloupe. 9.—Brig Caspian from Barbadoes. 10.—Brigs John Clifford from Newport, R. I., Gallio from Boston. 11.—Brig Naritiske from Maine; Schrs. Mary & Elizabeth from Boston, Hudson from Porto Platta.—12. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, and Brig Samuel Potter, from New York.

ANOTHER RESTORED IN KENNEBEC!

East Livermore, August 12, 1845.

Dear Sir: You may publish this letter, or make such use of it as you think best. A year ago last fall I was taken sick with a severe cough, was very much pressed for breath, lost my appetite, and became very much reduced in my general health, sweat profusely, and could not sleep nights. I applied to a physician, who done all in his power to relieve and restore me, but did not succeed. I was confined to the house most of the winter, often had long spells of severe coughing; raised some blood. Sometime in the spring I commenced taking

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Before I had finished one bottle I was relieved: my cough removed: my sleep restored: I bled no more. I have taken four bottles the past season. My strength and general health is now good. I attribute it to WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Signed, NATHAN WELLINGTON.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Wellington, and believe his statement above to be true.

Signed, SUMNER C. MOULTON.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 17, 1846.

STATE ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The victory in Massachusetts is pretty decisive. For Governor, Briggs, Whig, has, as far as heard from, 55,353 votes, Davis, Loco, 33,650, all others (Native, Abolition, &c.) 13,730.

For Congress, 9 Whigs are elected; whilst in the remaining District there is no choice; the Whig candidate is ahead. In the Boston district, Winthrop is elected by a majority of 2631 votes over both the Locofoco and Abolition candidates. Mr. Adams beats both the Locofoco and Abolition candidates 2137 votes.

For the State Senate, 20 Whigs and no Locos elected; for the House, 176 Whigs, 30 Locos, and 5 Abolitionists.

This will do for Massachusetts!

IOWA.—This new State has held her *first* election; and, totally unexpected, has wheeled into the Whig line. As far as heard from, the Whigs have elected 10 State Senators out of 19, and 20 Representatives out of 39—a clear majority in each House. This will enable them to send TWO WHIG SENATORS TO CONGRESS!!

P. S.—The Union of Saturday disputes this; but the N. Y. Express of same date re-affirms it.

DELAWARE.—The Whigs have re-elected the member of Congress; and a majority of the Legislature, which saves the U. S. Senator to be elected this Winter. The Locos have, however, carried the Governor, by a majority of 169. His election is said to be owing to his having pledged himself to pardon a young man who had fled from a criminal prosecution,—a pledge which the Whig candidate refused to make.

In MICHIGAN, the Whigs have gained somewhat, but not enough to overcome the Locofoco majority.

NEW YORK.—The full returns show, that 23 Whigs, 8 Locofocos, and 3 Old Hunkers, (Tariff men, elected over regular Locofocos by the aid of Whig votes,) are elected to Congress. A Whig gain of 14 members; and on the Tariff question the vote of the New York Delegation will be 26 to 8. McKay's Tariff was carried at the late session by the votes of 16 Locos in the House, and 2 Senators, from New York. The people have already condemned that act. Only *one* of the sixteen who voted for the bill has been re-elected. This is the first time, since the organization of the Whig party, that it has had a majority of the Congressmen.

The majority for Young over Wright for Governor is about 11,000.

Gardiner, Loco, beats Fish, Whig, for Lieut. Governor, 2000 votes. Gardiner was supported by the Anti-Rent and Abolition factions, and yet is barely elected.

In the Senate the Whigs have 11, the Locos 21—only 8 of the whole number being elected this year. In the House, Whigs 72, Locos 56. Whig majority on joint ballot 6. Six Locos are also anti-renters, and 6 Whigs ditto.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—The reader will find much interesting information from the Army, &c. under the appropriate head, including late accounts from Mexico, and of another unsuccessful attack of the Navy on Alvarado.

CAPTAINS GATLIN AND HOLMES.—In a letter from an officer of the Army, published in the Picayune, we find the following mention of these two officers of the Army, one a native of Kinston, N. C. and the other a native of Sampson County, N. C.:

"Capt. Gatlin was on the left with Capt. Miles; he got into the hottest sort of work, and for his temerity got a ball through his arm, which has kept him in bed ever since, though he would not leave the *field* until he played the game through. Capt. Holmes was ordered to take to the house tops with companies C and E, and had plenty of the hardest sort of fighting until it was too dark to see, when he found he had advanced on the enemy about a quarter of a mile. The next morning they capitulated before the battle got warm."

The Superior Court of this County is now in Session—Judge SETTLE presiding. There are an unusual number of cases on the State docket, so that yesterday only was devoted to civil business, and to-day is set apart for a capital case.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We learn that there are in circulation a number of counterfeit Two Dollar notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. There are two emissions in circulation. The latest has the denomination in large red characters on the face, TWO. We have seen no counterfeits of this plate. The imitations are of the old emission. The signatures, both on the spurious and on the genuine, are written in such a manner that it is impossible to distinguish any thing from the character of the hand-writing. The vignette in the centre of the bill is well imitated, but is faint and indistinct. The engraving on each margin is coarse, and the features of the faces are blurred and indistinct. The horse at the lower edge of the genuine notes shows the mouth and nostrils full and open—upon the spurious notes it cannot be distinguished whether the horse has either mouth or nostrils. The face of the counterfeit has rather a green shade.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Amos Kendall, President of the Telegraph Company, after enumerating the various Telegraph lines now in operation, to the amount of 1300 miles, and those to be immediately established, 800 miles more, says,—

"A line will be immediately put up from Washington to Petersburg, Va., if there be no difficulty about the right of way; and none is apprehended. An effort will be made immediately to raise the necessary funds to carry the Southern line through to New Orleans next season."

SUSPENSION OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.—Until within a few days past, it has been given out in the Union and other Locofoco authorities, that the Army was to push on in the most active manner into the heart of Mexico; that "a vigorous prosecution of the war is the order of the day;" that "we must strike blow after blow," &c. &c.—But all at once the Union gives out that Gen. Taylor's orders are "discretionary." The general opinion, from all the facts, seems to be, that peremptory orders *were* given in the first instance, to march immediately towards Saltillo; but that, for some cause or other, these orders have now been revoked, and Gen. Taylor left to act as he may deem best. The well informed Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says,—

"I repeat what I have stated before, that a few weeks ago the government *did intend to call out a large force of volunteers*, and chiefly from the South. But *a change has come over them*.

"There will be no expensive movements—no energetic movements, made before the meeting of Congress. The Mexican Congress may court a peace, and thus relieve our government from the necessity of acting further in the matter; and, *if not, the whole responsibility of further action will be thrown upon Congress*.

"I *believe* that the question of peace has been agitated; that the government desires peace, and intends to have it, at any price; and that its warlike energies are to rest until it can be found whether peace or war is the final determination of Mexico."

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!—The Charleston Mercury gives conspicuous insertion to a letter from Monterey, dated Oct. 11th, in which it is asserted, that for some time after the capitulation of that city, no effort was made to restrain the passions of the volunteers; that murder, robbery, and rape were committed in the broad light of day; houses burned; and that it was thought that more than one hundred of the inhabitants were murdered in cold blood!! As a natural consequence of all these outrages, he says, the Mexicans, who were once ripe for annexation to the United States, are now exceedingly embittered against us.

Can it be possible, we repeat, that such things have been done by an American army! We doubt.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE WAR.—The New York Commercial Advertiser confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that the public dissatisfaction at the unconstitutional commencement of the Mexican war, the manner of its management, its ruinous expense, and the terrible sacrifice of human life, have had an important bearing upon the late elections, and contributed materially to the defeat of the Administration. There is no doubt of it. The great majority of thinking men of all parties, there, and here, and throughout the country, (if we may except the extreme South,) are utterly opposed to the Administration which wantonly and unlawfully brought on the war, though they may, and do, with true patriotism, sustain it now that we are engaged in it. This is a duty not more imperative than the condemnation of those who wrongfully involved us in its horrors.

The Executive doubtless imagined, that the existence of war would excite the patriotic feelings of the people to such a pitch, as to break down all party lines, and drag in the whole country, not alone to the support of the war, but to the support of the Administration which waged it. He had the example of 1812–15, when the Federal party was annihilated by the war with Great Britain. A great portion of that party, opposed as they had been to President Madison and the Republican party, at once ceased their opposition, and lent a hearty support to the war, in the field and in the public councils; and those who still resisted, became so odious that their party name became a reproach. It was doubtless in the hope of a similar result, that Mr. Polk plunged the country in war. He hoped to break up the Whig party in the same way, and to perpetuate and increase the power of his own. But there is an all-essential difference between the cases. The war of 1812 was waged by the constituted authorities of the land, after mature deliberation, in defence and assertion of the dearest rights and most sacred honor of the country, and against the greatest power of the world. This Mexican war is the act of the Administration, which Congress was called on to sanction only *after it had been begun*. Its plea was that Mexico owed us money which she had not been prompt in paying. And it was believed that she was so miserably weak, that a march to the Halls of the Montezumas would be but a holiday affair. The people have discrimination enough to see the immeasurable difference between the two cases, and instead of rallying to the support of President Polk, as in 1812 they did to the support of President Madison, they are in fact rallying to the support of the country by giving to the President and his followers a more than Monterey defeat.

We trust, however, that good will yet come of this Mexican war. The dreadful criminality of unnecessary war will be impressed upon the public mind, with a feeling of horror at the sufferings and death of so many gallant spirits, and of indignation at the burdens imposed in paying for this wholesale slaughter.

When it is to come to an end, no man can tell. No doubt that the Administration, not less than the people, would now be glad to secure a peace. But every indication from Mexico is of a more and more bitter hostility, of a sterner determination to avenge themselves, and of a thorough union of all parties and classes in the effort.

Com. Nicholson, of the Navy, died at Washington on the 9th inst. in the 63d year of his age.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—The Locofocos are inventing all sorts of reasons (except the honest and true reasons,) for their defeat in New York. The "Union," with its accustomed disregard of truth, and even the appearance of truth, attributes it all to anti-rentism and abolitionism. But here it is flatly contradicted by its own friends in New York as well as by notorious facts. The Globe (Loco,) says,—

"We think he [Wright,] would have been defeated had he received the same vote in the Anti-Rent district that he did in 1844. At all events, Democracy has lost some 8 or 10,000 votes, besides what it has lost by Anti-Rentism, since 1844. The ten thousand and some odd hundred majority Mr. Wright received in 1844, would have been reduced to nothing, near nothing, or worse than nothing, had the Anti-Rent excitement never existed."

The Globe goes on to say, that it was treachery and want of unity in the democratic ranks, that defeated Wright.

The Elmira Democrat says that "Wright has been sacrificed, and shamefully betrayed by men who strut about in the garb of democracy."

The Cayuga Tocsin attributes the defeat to "mutineers in the camp."

The Troy Budget says, "Democracy has been overthrown by the combined efforts of open foes and professed but *traitorous* friends."

The Ulster Republican says that the defeat is caused by those who have proved recreant to their political professions.

The Binghampton Courier says that the "pure and patriotic portion of the democratic party, known as Old Hunkers, have probably sold him [Wright] and sold the State."

Abundant other *Locofoco testimony* might be added, but this will suffice. Unless it all be false, then is the Union false. If it be true, as there is no reason to doubt, then have Wright and his party been defeated by the accession to the Whig party of thousands of Locofocos, who have broken the shackles of party, and come out in favor of country.

But there is something in this election yet more encouraging to us as Whigs than the vote for Governor. It is the fact, that whilst Young's majority is but 11,000, the Whig majority on the Congressional Tickets throughout the State, is 20,419 votes, and if to this be added the 5,500 Native American votes in the city and adjoining counties, (nearly all of whom are said to be Whigs,) it shows the Whig majority in the State to be 26,000 votes.

This fact shows, that Silas Wright was stronger than his party. He outran his ticket in nearly every county in the State; whilst Young was behind *his* ticket in nearly every county, owing, says the Express, to "the misapprehension that existed on account of the unfortunate adoption of his name by the anti-renters." In the city, the official returns show that this lost him 2000 votes, and it is confidently believed that he lost more Whig votes than he gained anti-rent votes. He was injured, instead of being benefitted, by the support of the anti-renters.

The Union figures out a *Whig gain* of 9,708 votes in the anti-rent counties of New York, and sadly abuses the Whigs for being caught in such company. But "remembers to forget," that in all previous elections it shouted lustily when these same anti-renters gave their thousands of majorities for Polk and the Locofoco party. Its memory is also most convenient in regard to the votes of these same anti-renters for Gardiner, the Locofoco Lieut. Governor.

The Wilmington Journal charges the defeat of its party mainly to a union of the Abolitionists with the Whigs, and immediately proceeds to quote from its party papers in New York articles which show its own assertion to be incorrect, and that the defeat is owing to jarring in the Locofoco camp, which they now expect to heal, and thus make the Whig triumph of "short duration." If so, they must of course expect to get back the abolitionists who according to the Journal have joined the Whigs.

Mr. Webster has been unanimously nominated for President by a Whig Congressional District Convention in New Hampshire.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The Picayune has obtained and published, at great expense and trouble, a complete list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Monterey, with a statement of the nature of the wound, when received, &c. It is too long a document for our paper, but we will keep it for the examination of any person interested. It embraces 550 names, of whom 158 were killed or have since died, and the remainder, 392, were wounded with greater or less severity.

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.—Gen. Ampudia's official account of the battle is received in this country. He speaks of "a brilliant defence, in which the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 1500 men from various posts." To save his men, and the city, from further loss, and because of the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, &c. he consented to the capitulation.

To show the utter falsity of Ampudia's reasons, a highly distinguished officer of our army, writing in the Picayune, says,—

"Touching the scarcity of ammunition and provisions, which produced such "great suffering," it is only necessary to remark, that more ammunition was captured and surrendered than has been sent from the United States for the use of the Army of occupation since the war began, and that the provisions found in the city have mainly subsisted the citizens and entire American forces ever since the capitulation, now more than two weeks, to say nothing of the amount permitted to be carried off by the Mexican Army."

A LARGE FAMILY.—Gen. Marstin Green Clark, who died in Indiana on the 25th ult., was one of a family of 29 brothers and 2 sisters, all by the same father and mother. They resided in Lunenburg county, Va.

THE GUN-COTTON.—The Union says that a package of about 60 or 70 grains of the new preparation of Cotton, which is to supersede the use of Powder, has been received at the War Department, from Professor Shonbein. It was opened in the presence of the President and three of the Cabinet.

"A small quantity of the prepared cotton (says the Union,) was laid upon a white sheet of paper. When touched with another piece of paper, on fire, the cotton instantaneously exploded, producing a small volume of smoke, and leaving slight stains with very small particles on the paper. The best gunpowder was then exploded. It produced more smoke and left larger stains—thus showing that the combustion was more complete in the former than in the latter case. A small quantity of cotton was then thrown over some grains of gunpowder, but both exploded together. In this respect, as well as in the stains upon paper, the tests failed."

"Upon Col. Talcott's putting some of the cotton into a gun, with a cap on, an explosion took place with comparatively little noise. On loading the gun a second time with about ten grains of the cotton, a wad of paper upon it, and a ball and another wad upon them, the gun was fired with a smart noise. It was discharged from the upper window of the War Office, and aimed at the Navy Office, about forty yards distant. The ball was found about eight yards from the basement of the Navy Office, from which it had recoiled, after making a smart indentation in the stone wall; and so great was the force with which it had gone and rebounded, that when it was picked up it was found considerably flattened and smashed.

"It is evident, however, that the cotton was not prepared in the best manner. Mr. Robertson is about to have a certain quantity of the raw material (say twenty-five pounds) manufactured in the most scientific manner, and further experiments are to be made at the arsenal with the delicate machinery which tests the force of gunpowder.—We shall take care that these experiments shall be duly reported."

Professor Otto, of Brunswick, has discovered and made public the secret of preparing the cotton; and it is stated that any apothecary who understands his business can make it with his direction, as follows:

"For making exploding cotton the common well-cleaned staple must be dipped in highly concentrated *acid* of saltpetre, (the *acid* which I use is made by distilling ten parts dried saltpetre, and six parts oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid,) then it is put into fresh water, which is often changed, and care must be taken to loosen thoroughly the cotton, which, from the process, becomes matted; after which, it must be well dried. Thus the exploding article is in a state of preparation for the gun-barrel.

"The effects of this article astonish every body who witnesses them. The smallest quantity explodes with the quickness of fulminating quicksilver-powder, if struck with a hammer on an anvil. If put into a gun, a smaller quantity in weight will do as much execution as gunpowder. It is used precisely in the same manner as gunpowder—a piece of paper being necessary between it and the ball or shot, as in ordinary firing. The ignition is always certain from the explosion of a percussion cap."

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The Loan of Five Millions of Dollars, advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been all taken; and it is understood that the offers exceeded in amount the sum required.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Late Whig Victories—Mr. Haywood.—If there is a man in the Union, who, in his heart of hearts, rejoices over the crushing defeats lately sustained by the Loco Foco Party—it is Mr. Senator Haywood. He knew the character of the "Experimental Tariff"—he knew what would be the effect of its enactment on the Party to which he belonged—he warned them to pause and reflect, and finally resigned his seat rather than vote for a bill so obnoxious to himself, and which he deemed so impolitic for his Party.

For this, obloquy and abuse were heaped upon him mountain high—his motives were impeached, and his conduct denounced with an almost unparalleled ferocity. But, now, what is the aspect of affairs? Mr. Haywood's policy and foresight stand vindicated before the country, and full many a Loco who voted for the "British Bill," and who joined in the hunt, which only lacked the ability, to pursue Mr. Haywood to the death, would give their eye-teeth, if they had heeded his warning voice and stopped short of the measure, which will prove to be a mill-stone around the neck of Loco Focoism.

Mr. Haywood has had his days of bitterness and mortification—he has now his days of triumph and exultation. He met with no pity and no sympathy from those to whom he had a right to make the strongest appeals, and he can now "mock when their fear cometh."—*Petersburg Intell.*

Salt River.—The Locos are thinking seriously of bringing this place into the Union as a State, because the recent migration thitherward indicates a strong locofoco majority!

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. JOHN C. WILLIAMS, of this County, to Miss ISABELLA D. HUSKE, daughter of John Huske, Esq.

In this town, on Wednesday last, by the Rev'd Mr. Buxton, Mr. WILLIAM GIBBONEY, of Wytheville, Va., to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of Mr. James Kyle, of this place.

At Pittsborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. A. D. TOOMER to Miss BETSEY SWANN, daughter of Maj. F. J. Swann.

In Bladen co., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. R. W. JOHNSON, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN ANDRES, daughter of John Andres, all of the county of Bladen.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 13th October, Mrs. JULIANA R. LUTTERLOH, in her 45th year, wife of Lewis Lutterloh, Esq.

In Salisbury, on the 9th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., in the 53d year of his life. In the death of Mr. C., this community has sustained a heavy loss. He lived honored and respected by all, and died amidst the tears of numerous friends and neighbors.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Near Meltonsville, Anson county, on the 13th ult., Mr. ALBERT BLAKENEY, aged about 35.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., Mr. NATHANIEL H. DICKSEY, aged 53.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

On Thursday last, Merchant's Line Steamer, W. B. Meares, with Boat Washington in tow, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, J. Utley, A. W. Steele, J. & T. Waddill, T. L. Hybart, H. & E. J. Lilly, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrover & Co., P. Montague, D. G. McRae, Hon. Robert Strange, N. Beard, Hon. J. Dobbin, J. C. Blocker, Blake & Briggs, J. Brooksbanks, J. Huske & Son, of Fayetteville, and J. P. Covington, Murchison, Reed & Co. W. G. Webb, E. H. Coffin & Co. Holmes, Worth & Co. Worth & Sanders, G. Womack, J. & C. J. Cowles, G. W. Brown, McRorie & Bailey, R. A. King, Mrs. Mary Porter, and W. Lassiter of the interior.

Also on Friday, Steamer Evergreen, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with goods for C. T. Haigh & Son, E. Fuller, F. T. Ward, Geo. McNeill, E. J. Hale, Gardner & McKethan, Mrs. McMillan, S. J. Hinsdale, J. Sunday, E. W. Willkings, R. A. Stewart, D. Johnson, Hall & Hall, J. G. Cook, J. H. & J. Martine, Cook & Troy, B. M. Dowd, and W. Prior, B. Rose & Son, of Fayetteville, and for J. & W. Murphy, J. Ryman, J. Cowles, T. Caldwell & Son, W. H. Beard, J. Y. Smith, O. H. Lindsay and N. B. Hughes of the interior.

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 3d inst., in the State of New York, an unfortunate loafer, named FREE TRADE. He was raised in the South, and sent North by his friends as a commercial missionary; but the climate being altogether unsuited to his constitution, he was attacked by a peculiar species of consumption, known as HOME CONSUMPTION, to which, after many struggles, he has at last succumbed. It is thought that his final exit was hastened by sundry kicks and cuffs which he received in New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania and New York, but for which he might have lingered some time longer. Throughout his painful illness he has been faithfully attended by Drs. Polk and Dallas, and a tender hearted old woman of the name of Richie has officiated as his nurse; feeding him with asses milk and the like nourishing aliment. In order that he might enjoy the benefit of country air, he was sent on a tour through the rural districts of Pennsylvania and New York, but the bluff farmers, taking him for a British agent in disguise, refused to harbor him, and he breathed his last in the presence of a few friends in the city of New York, who would not believe, until he had actually given up the ghost, that his disease was mortal.

The body of the deceased will be sent to Washington for interment; and in order that it may be buried with appropriate honors, a shell of British oak and a pall of British velvet have been provided for the occasion!

As the deceased had a great antipathy to every thing of American manufacture, each article used at the ceremony is required to be foreign—and indeed it is probable that most of the weeping will be done abroad. The only portion claimed by Americans in the last offices due to the departed, is the privilege of driving the nails into his coffin.

The funeral will take place soon after the arrival of the body at the capitol, as it has already become offensive to the nostrils of the people. Polk, Dallas, Buchanan, and Marcy, have been named as Pall Bearers, and Calhoun, McDuffie, Rhett and Sevier will officiate as chief mourners. The Whigs of sixteen States have volunteered to chant his requiem, and having constituted themselves a funeral committee, have caused his grave to be dug so deep that the "hand of resurrection" will never reach his cold remains. We give below the sketch of a cenotaph already erected to his memory. As contributions come in (and they *are* coming very rapidly,) the structure will be raised to a still more commanding altitude.

OHIO,
IOWA,
MAINE,
FLORIDA,
VERMONT,
GEORGIA,
KENTUCKY,
MARYLAND,
DELAWARE,
NEW JERSEY,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MASSACHUSETTS,
NORTH CAROLINA,
New York.

By this Morning's Mail.

RALEIGH, Nov. 16, 1846.

I believe I have never seen such a throng of candidates for office present at the opening of the Legislature as there are here now—looking for Doorkeeperships, Clerkships, &c. &c.

I am told that more than a sufficient number to constitute a quorum in each branch of the Legislature have already arrived in the City. I suppose there will be little difficulty in accomplishing the organization, as the Whigs have sufficient majorities in each Chamber to insure a speedy accomplishment of their wishes in this respect.—Should the two Houses get through with the election of their officers to-day, as I doubt not they will, we may expect that Gov. Graham will transmit his Message to the General Assembly on Tuesday. It is looked for with considerable interest—first, because it is his *first*, and secondly, because it will of course contain specific recommendations in relation to the somewhat novel situation in which our State is involved by her works of Internal Improvement. But he is just the man to be at the helm of affairs in this crisis, and all may rest satisfied that the "Ship of State" is safe while she is conducted by so skilful and experienced a Pilot.

It is supposed that the Officers of the Commons will, probably, all remain as they were two years ago, as they are all good Whigs, and faithful and competent men, viz: Hon. Edward Stanly, Speaker; Manly and Dodge, Clerks, &c. But the Senate, I presume, will elect an entire new set of Officers. The late Speaker, B. S. Gaither, Esq. not being a Member this year. I have no doubt that the previous able and incorruptible Speaker, Col. Joyner, of Halifax, will be reinstated in that distinguished post, which he has heretofore held with so much dignity and ability. The late Principal Clerk (Mr. Stone,) having died since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and Mr. Busbee, Reading Clerk, being a rabid Locofoco, of course there will be two new Clerks elected in their stead. For these, I have heard the names of Henry W. Miller, Rev. Mr. Langdon, H. W. Husted, and G. B. Singeltary, mentioned, either of whom will make faithful and efficient Officers, I think. As to who will probably be the Doorkeepers, had I the vision of a soothsayer of old, I should be totally at fault for a conjecture, so numerous are the candidates.

The Legislature, by Resolution of last Session, only elect the Principal Engrossing Clerk, his Assistants being appointed by the Principal Clerk of each House. I have heard but one name mentioned for this office, viz: W. Garland, of Guilford, though I doubt not there will be others nominated.

I hope to be able to make my next letter much more interesting, as by that time they will have settled all the minor questions of organization, and entered upon something of general importance.

JUNIUS.

P. S.—11 o'clock, A. M.—I have just learned, that the Legislature will not convene until this afternoon, 2 o'clock; consequently I am compelled to close this letter, without being able to add any thing of a definite character, relative to its organization.

12 o'clock.

Robert B. Gilliam, Esq. of Granville, I understand will be chosen Speaker of the House of Commons,—Hon. Edward Stanly declining the appointment. There are 46 Senators present, it being the whole number elect but three, there being a vacancy by death from the District composed of Mecklenburg and Union.

At the Annual meeting of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, held last week, Gov. Dudley having declined a re-election as President, Gen. Alex'r McRae was elected in his place; and John Hill, Edward B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, James T. Miller, and O. G. Parsley, chosen as Directors. The Directors on the part of the State are not yet appointed.

To Builders.

SEALED Proposals for building a Jail in Rockingham, Richmond County, will be received until 3 o'clock on the 16th of next month. The building to be of Brick, 40 by 30 feet, and three stories high. Contractor to furnish every thing.

Specification may be seen, and further particulars had, upon application to

ROBERT J. STEELE, Sen.,
WALTER F. LEAK,
WILLIAM B. COLE,
JAMES P. LEAK,
Commissioners.

Rockingham, Nov. 9, 1846. 37-4w

The Mint.—We understand that there was received at the Branch Mint in this place, for coinage, during the month of October, 200,387 dwts. of gold, which will yield at the least calculation $175,000 in coin.—*Charlotte Journal.*

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Briggs's Hotel, to the New fire proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37-tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

1,500 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the 28th day of December next, on a credit of 12 months, on the premises, the tract of land on which the late Murdoch Martin resided, and now belonging to his estate, in Moore county, lying on both sides of McLendon Creek, east four miles from the head waters of said creek, which have their source at or near the Yadkin road, leading from the western counties to Fayetteville, at Martin's old store, north two miles of the great public highway, from north to south, passing through Raleigh, Carthage and Wadesboro. Said land is well supplied with numerous springs of the best and purest water, with a commodious dwelling and out houses; has on it a good apple and peach orchard, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, and tobacco. There is about 150 acres of cleared land on the premises, and between 400 and 500 in all; one half or thereabout, of good bottom land; there is, also, a Grist Mill running on said creek, on the southern border of the land, with water power sufficient for propelling a cotton gin, corn, flour, and saw mills, with an inexhaustible body of the finest long leaf pine contiguous thereto, for the making of the very best and most durable lumber, with an outlet to the range as good as could be desired, and the range as rich and as boundless as that section of country affords. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

ANGUS MARTIN,
FARQUHARD MARTIN,
JOHN C. BUIE,
NANCY B. HOWELL,
} Heirs at Law, N. C.
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL, agent for
J. B. MARTIN,
and WM. DUNN,
} Heirs at Law, Miss.

Nov. 14, 1846. 37-1w

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—in the control of Trustees. The subscription books for insurance, and for stock in the Safety Fund, or Reserved Guarantee Capital of this new Company, are now open at the office of the Commissioners in Wall street, and at the Western Hotel in Courtlandt street, where copies of their Constitution and plans of business may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received by the Committee for such purpose designated.

1. The full number of Assents required by the Constitution, before commencing business, having been obtained, the organization will in a few days, be completed in the control of the most distinguished, intelligent, and eminent men of the State.

2. No payments are required until the completion of the organization, when notice will be given by the Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been created by virtue, and in pursuance of the enumerated, reserved, natural, civil, religious, and inalienable rights and lawful privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all common or unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, or government, where under all personal, legal, or individual liability whatever of its members and stockholders is positively limited to the premiums or stock subscribed by "special limited contracts," as much as under any *legislative* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, over and above the premiums, for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required to be [illegible] from men of wealth and eminence [illegible] for the first four years, they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to issue Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among other benevolent and distinguished statesmen, who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have become [illegible] members for life, are—

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C., Me.
Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C., Rhode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C., Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C., New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and ANDREW S. POND, Esq. of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness, in every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.

New York, Oct. 16th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below par*, as six per cent. interest is [illegible] by the united responsibility and joint property of its *ten to twenty thousand* of insured members, which will in a few years accumulate to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event either for debts or losses, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government* stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to follow the Inspection of Timber and Lumber, and solicits a share of their patronage; and would also say, that he will at all times endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully in that capacity.

I. PETERSON.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37-6w

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

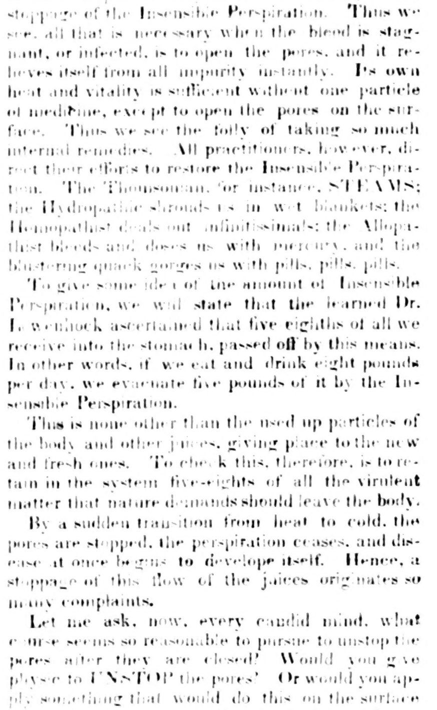
SLATE ROOFS.

THE undersigned, agent for Mr. John Brodie, Jr., of New York, is prepared to contract for placing SLATE ROOFS on new buildings, or for removing other roofs and replacing them with slate. He will furnish materials of the best quality at the lowest rates. He may be found at Mrs. Miller's Boarding House, or at Capt. J. R. Gee's, where orders may be left.

JOHN CULROSS.

Nov. 14, 1846. 37-3w

ALL-HEALING



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—It can not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms [illegible]. It will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heaven—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAML. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

POETRY.

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered—"No."

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow
Stopped for a while, and sighed, to answer "No."

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace;
Tell me, in all thy round
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet but sad responded "No."

Tell me, my secret soul,
O! tell me, hope and faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered "Yes
in Heaven!"

Remains of Col. Cross.—The Maryland Cadets, Ringgold Infantry, and several officers of other military companies, besides officers of the Navy and Army, and a [illegible] of our citizens, followed in procession yesterday afternoon, from the vessel that brought them from the South, the mortal remains of the late Col. Cross, to the Washington depot. The body was [illegible] by the 5 o'clock train for Washington city.

The National Intelligencer announces the arrival of the remains in that city. They were taken [illegible] the residence [illegible] Franklin Row. They were [illegible] accompanied [illegible] Col. Cross [illegible] escorted to the Railroad [illegible]. At the Washington depot the remains were received by the Mayor [illegible] and members of the City Councils [illegible] citizens, by the Washington Light Infantry, and by a detachment of the Navy Yard Guards under Capt. Goddard. The military companies, with solemn music, escorted the body to the late residence of the deceased.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

AN ALLEGORY.

Two men once set out for the city of Fortune, each being equipped and starting at the same time. The name of one was Make-Quick, and the name of the other was Make-Safe. The latter was a man of great consistency. He called things by their right names, and valued every thing according to its usefulness. The former was an inconsistent man, valuing things by the gaiety of their appearance, or the swiftness of their motion. Make-Quick provided for his journey two splendid-looking horses called Speculation and Credit. Their eyes were like fire, their necks like a rain-bow, they stamped the ground with indignation, and seemed mad that they were compelled to be still for a moment. Make-Safe had horses of a different nature; their names were Diligence and Economy. These horses were strong and [illegible] and easy to guide; they [illegible] moving or standing. [illegible] a most unhappy match. Make-Quick cracked his whip, and away went his noble looking steeds with the speed of the wind, while a cloud of dust gathered in his rear, and soon concealed him from the eyes of his beholders. Make-Safe was rather slow in starting. His horses leaned gradually against their harness, and almost imperceptibly gave the carriage a forward move. Make-Safe moved on however, gradually increasing in his speed. It was believed by many that Make-Quick would reach the city of Fortune long before his friend Make-Safe; but it was a vain supposition. Scarcely had Make-Quick gotten half way to the city, when his horse Speculation took fright and kicked himself loose from the harness and ran away. Credit, after staving his master against a tree, and breaking many of his bones, plunged into a deep gully where his neck was broken.

About mid-day Make-Safe came up in fine spirits, and to his great surprize found his friend helpless and almost lifeless. But Make-Safe held charity as a part of his creed; so Make-Quick was taken up and borne on to the city of Fortune where he lived on the charity of his friends, a monument of misguided genius, and an object of pity among his friends. I need not say that Make-Safe lived in honor and died in peace.

BY THE WAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of fit and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and [illegible] that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 14-6mp

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst the assortment may be found Gentlemen's fine Calfskin Boots; water-proof, fur and [illegible]; Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, [illegible] and Cassimere Hats; [illegible] Fur and Wool Hats; Men's [illegible] and Wool Hats.

[illegible] assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps; [illegible] Fur [illegible] Cloth Caps, [illegible]

J. C. T.

Oct. 2[illegible], 1846. 3[illegible]

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has [illegible] recently occupied by [illegible] [illegible] doors South of the Market Square, where he will [illegible] and keep on hand a [illegible] assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase [illegible] and every [illegible] wholesale [illegible] as cheap as any [illegible] in the State.

[illegible] Tin Baking Apparatus, of an [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Four hundred Acres of Pine Land, [illegible]

[illegible]

VALUABLE LAND,
And Stand for a Store.

FOR SALE.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER [illegible]

500 [illegible]

[illegible]

Life and Times of Henry Clay.

JUST [illegible]

[illegible] Bo[illegible] Lectures to Young Men; [illegible] Memoirs of Mormons; [illegible] [illegible] Boy's [illegible] books.

NOVELS.—The Big Bear of Arkansas; [illegible] Mysteries; [illegible] Broker's [illegible], &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; [illegible] Prints; Gingham; [illegible] [illegible] Lawns; Linen; [illegible] Paper; [illegible] Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; [illegible] Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; [illegible] Coffee, Hyson and [illegible] Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, &c. this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court: price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3.

For sale by

July 13. E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 29, 1846. 29tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 26; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens' Cricket on the Hearth, [illegible]; The Farmer's Treasure, 50; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than in any other market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the [illegible] all arrears of Pension, and reports [illegible]. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt, 120 hogsheads prime Molasses, [illegible] [illegible] at a low price.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of [illegible] Pictures, by the author of Major [illegible], [illegible] cents; Count Julian, or the [illegible] by Simms, 40; Life of Marion [illegible] 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition, [illegible] &c. 25; Lady's Annual [illegible] 25; Peter [illegible] Life of Washington, [illegible] Streets of Frankland, 75 cents [illegible] [illegible] 1 38; Language [illegible] &c.

E. J. HALE.

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25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, [illegible] for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomaston Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in [illegible]

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug. [illegible] 25tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE [illegible] considerable improvement [illegible] Works, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which [illegible] for style and finish, and durability [illegible] any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call [illegible] our Work, as we have determined [illegible] LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

[illegible] first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on favorable terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 1, 1846. 9tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenardines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chimezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Camelion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 14, 1846. 28-tf

HEADLEY'S NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON and his Marshals, by J. T. Headley, in 2 vols. $2 50.

E. J. HALE.

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers.

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	[illegible]	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	[illegible]
60	$5000	$270 80	1837	$405 75	$500 21	$80 08	$425
			1838	900 70	435 53	67 53	1678
			1839	928 66	370 45	55 51	1750
			1840	581 85	270 20	43 20	1483
			1841	555 50	347 50	37 34	1530

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 360 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-6m